



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Book Department

REVIEWS

FOSDICK, RAYMOND B. *American Police Systems*. Pp. x, 408. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1920.

This book contrasts American and European police and the problems of American and European police. The author finds that the problem in America is more difficult than that in European countries because of the heterogeneity of our population. The history and development of America's police force are discussed. One chapter is devoted to the present form of police control, another to the special problems of police control such as responsible leadership, etc., and others, to removal of police heads, effect of commission government on the police force and the result of the city manager plan. The author quarrels with the commission plan of government and states that the city manager plan has not been in effect long enough to appraise its results.

The major portion of the book is taken up with discussion of the organization of the police department and problems as to the Commissioner or Director of Police, the duties of the Chief of Police, the problems of the rank and file, organization of the detective force and a chapter on crime prevention as part of the functions of the Police Department.

The author's conclusion is that our achievement in the field of police systems is sordid and unworthy. Many of his conclusions are too general to flow from his facts. Witness the following:

Nowhere in the world is there so great an anxiety to place the moral regulation of social affairs in the hands of the police, and nowhere are the police so incapable of carrying out such regulation. Our concern, moreover, is for externals, for results that are formal and apparent rather than essential. We are less anxious about preventing a man from doing wrong to others than in preventing him from doing what we consider harm to himself.

CLYDE L. KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

WOOFER, THOMAS JACKSON. *Negro Migration*. Pp. 195. Price, \$1.50 (paper); \$2.25 (cloth). New York: W. D. Gray, 1920.

I am permitted only a few lines in which to call attention to one of the best studies of Negro life in the rural districts of the South that I have seen. The author, a southern man, now field agent of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is well-equipped. While he has followed statistical methods, he has given descriptive interpretations, and his work is easy to read. After describing the breakdown of the agricultural régime of slavery and the immediate readjustments made necessary by freedom, he considers the present agricultural opportunity. Here one finds an excellent account of the tenant system, its advantages and dangers. He then takes up the movements of population and finds that "on the whole, there is no cause for pessimism." Prior to 1910, the movement was largely from one rural district to another; lately, industrial centers have been the magnet. Sanitation, schools, protection from violence and injustice in the courts he considers the chief problems to be handled by the state governments. He sees certain evils in present practices, *i.e.*, in the fee system to local officials; he recognizes the results of neglected childhood; he deplors the exclusion by the press of most topics relating to the Negro and the presentation of crime or humorous incidents as characteristic of the race, for he feels that democracy is being tested in the "task of working out a program under which two races may live side by side without conflict." A good bibliography is appended.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

NOTES

KELLOR, FRANCES. *Immigration and the Future*. Pp. xv, 276. Price, \$2.50. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1920.

So much has been published on the question of immigration that it is not easy to